

page 73. C. A. Weatherby is repeated on page 226 after the first notation on page 224.

The author, unfortunately, in the second paragraph of the introduction eliminates the Filicineae from the true ferns. This separation is, I am sure, an unintentional error in writing.

In spite of the errors and omissions this is an excellent bibliography and will be very useful to any one interested in ferns or the vegetation of Mexico.

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THE MUSHROOM HUNTER'S FIELD GUIDE, Alexander H. Smith, 304 pp. \$6.95, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1963.

Even though revised in 1963, this stunningly illustrated book has undergone several reprintings. It has been written by an expert in the field whose wide experience in collecting, exchanging notes with other collectors, and in classification has provided just the background which makes this an invaluable guide for mushroom hunters.

There are many colored plates at the end of the book plus many black and white photographs with each writeup. Each writeup tells of edibility, habitat, and all the other information so necessary for collections.

By all odds, this is the finest handbook for collectors of fungi this reviewer has seen, and is highly recommended for the field biologist, biology students at all levels, and for the general library for the amateur enthusiast.

A MONOGRAPH OF LEMNACEAE, Edwin Horace Daubs, 118 pp., Cloth, \$4.50, Paper, \$3.50, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1965.

This monograph includes keys and descriptions of 4 genera, 28 species, and 1 variety, plus twenty plates of illustrations and distribution maps. According to information available, only Hegelmaier (1868) and Daubs have attempted a comprehensive study of the Lemnaceae. However, because of his meager use of specimens (only those of *nine* herbaria were examined), and the obviously incomplete information on the distribution maps even in North America, not to mention the other continents, Daubs' work can in no way be considered a comprehensive world-wide study. A world monograph should include a detailed study of specimens from abroad. There is no information that foreign specimens were borrowed for examination.

The keys and illustrations should provide help in determining identifications. They include characteristics which can be observed on dried material. It would have been desirable to include

EUGLENA: AN EXPERIMENTAL ORGANISM FOR BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL STUDIES

2nd. ed. By Jerome J. Wolken, Carnegie Mellon University.

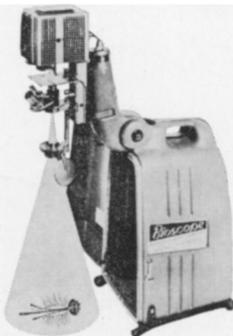
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